Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1805. [No. 1414.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM
In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerleys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec. 20.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, from *Jesse Davidson* to the subscriber, for securing the payment of thirteen hundred dollars to *Joseph Thomas* and *Josiah Faxon*, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 28th day of October next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a HOUSE and LOT, on Prince-street, between Water and Fairfax-streets, late occupied by the said James Davidson as a tavern. The House is large and commodious, and is in a part of the town well calculated for business of any kind—and the sale will positively take place,

G. Deneale, *Trustee.*

September 19. dtf.

JUST RECEIVED,
A few chests Young Hyson and Imperial Teas.
Mould, Fallow, and Spermaceti Candles, of nice quality;
For Sale, by
John G. Ladd.

September 20. d

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO BOY, about 12 or 13 years old.

Enquire of the Printer.

September 12.

GUNPOWDER.

Just received, and for sale by the subscribers,
25 quarter-casks F and FF Belona Gunpowder, of a superior quality.
ALSO,
25 chests Young Hyson Tea,
50 barrels New-England Rum,
10 hogsheads Molasses,
10 quarter-casks Malaga Wine,
3 trunks mens' coarse Shoes—and
A quantity Plaister Paris.

LAWRASON & FOWLE.

September 7. d

Wanted to Purchase,

50 *well seasoned Locust or Cedar Posts,* and 250 *stout Chesnut RAILS.*
Apply to the Printer.

Aug 19. d.

Mackarel & Whiskey.

110 barrels of MACKAREL just received, per schooner Hiram, from Rhode-Island:
ALSO,
35 barrels strong proof RYE WHISKEY—and
30 kegs manufactured James-River TOBACCO, warranted good. These articles will be sold low. Apply to
John & Thomas Vowell.

July 16. d

TO RENT,

A convenient two-story Brick-house in Wilkes street, opposite Capt. *George Slacum's*—For terms apply to,
July 6. *John C. Vowell.*

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS;
Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 23. d

WANTED,

A MALE or FEMALE servant, accustomed to *Cooking.* Apply to the PRINTER.

September 28. d

RYE WHISKEY.

50 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey,
A few hogsheads prime retailing Molasses,
20 1-8 chests Young Hyson Tea, of a very superior quality,
Assorted Patent Shot, and a variety of British Gunpowder, from F to treble battle—with a general assortment of Liquors and Groceries—
FOR SALE, by
Mandeville & Jameson.

September 18.

LAND for SALE.

I have about 1000 acres of Land, equal to any in the state of Kentucky, lying near Lexington, which I will sell a great bargain; the title indisputable, and an old military one. The terms of the sale will be made low, and a very lengthy credit given on a considerable part of the purchase money. Those gentlemen who intend to settle in the state, and who wish to purchase, may find it their interest to call upon me. I have the certificate of the hon. *John Brackenridge*, Esq. and others, shewing the title, situation, quality, quantity and value of this property.

John Luke.

August 5. dtf

The Subscriber

Wishes to RENT *or* SELL, *the following Property, on King-street, viz.*
THE CORNER STORE, lately occupied by himself—the stand is equal to any in town for a retail store, and will be rented very cheap. Also, the HOUSE lately occupied by Doctor *Hall*; the house is very convenient and in good repair—this also will be rented a bargain if applied for immediately. For terms, apply to THOMAS RICHARDS,
or in his absence to Mrs. *Huston*, living on the premises.

August 8. dtf

FOR SALE,

IN PRINCE-WILLIAM COUNTY,
Neabsco Furnace, and its Appendages, with 4 or 5000 acres of Land adjoining,
NEAR the town of Dumfries, and within four miles of the Potomac. The soil is generally adapted to the produce of small grain—and, if too considerable for one purchaser, will be laid off in lots suitable for small farms. A description of the land is thought unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will, no doubt, first view it. The payments required will be one-third cash, and the balance in two annual instalments, to be secured by a mortgage on the land, and no deed will be made until the last payment is complied with. Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. *Thomas T. Page*, living near the premises; who is fully authorised by me, to sell the whole or any part.

John Tayloe.

Mount-Airy, August 12. d3m

N. B. A valuable *Mine Bank*, Maryland, may be had with the Furnace.

☞ The highest price given for clean Linen Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

For Freight, or Charter,

THE NEW SHIP
RHODA & BETSEY
ELIAS TENNY,
MASTER;
Burthen 230 tons, she has performed only one voyage to Europe, is now in perfect staunch order, commodious for passengers and a first rate sailer, ready to be ordered here in a few days, on application to
John G. Ladd.

September 24. d

For Freight or Charter,

The substantial, fast sailing
SHIP
William and John,
Thomas Woodhouse, Master; carries 350 hogsheads of tobacco or 2300 barrels of flour. Apply to the Master on board, or
James Patton,
Who has for Sale,
Cognac Brandy, 4th proof, old, and of good flavor
Jamaica Spirit, in puncheons
Molasses, in hogsheads
A pipe of Old London particular Madeira Wine
Muscovado Sugar, in hhds. and bbls.
New-York prime Beef and Pork
Loaf Sugar, in hhds.
Cadiz Salt
Coffee, in bags

September 17. d

SHIP
UNITED STATES,
J. M. SPEAKE,
Arrived at Liverpool, in perfect safety, after a passage of 26 days; and expected to sail about the beginning of August, with FALL GOODS, for *Alexandria* and *George-Town.* She may be expected by the 20th instant, and as we are desirous of giving her dispatch so as to place her at Liverpool for an early ship next spring, for this river, we will either charter, or take in part freight to a convenient port in *France*, or to *Cowes* and a *Market*, or LIVERPOOL DIRECT. Apply to
Rickets, Newton & Co.

September 4. d

Alexander Smith & Son

Have just received from on board the brig Maria, from Lisbon,
72 boxes of LEMONS,
In uncommon good order.
They also keep, as usual,
Sugar, in hhds. and barrels
Jamaica Rum, in hhds.
Loaf and Lump Sugar
New-England Rum, in barrels
Salt, of different kinds
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas
Whiskey, by the hhd. and barrel

And other GROCERIES, as usual; all of which they will sell low for cash, or exchange for country produce.

N. B. We also continue to keep a complete assortment of BOLTING CLOTHS, and select the best FLOUR for family use, and will give the highest price for FLAX-SEED.

September 19. d4w

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, by COTTOM *and* STEWART, *and for Sale, at their Store,*
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]
Fleetwood:
OR,
The NEW MAN OF FEELING.
By WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18. d

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE late Copartnership of *Bennett & Watts*, is dissolved by mutual consent, on the 31st of August last. All those indebted, will please make payment to *Charles Bennett*, to whom the debts are assigned, and those having claims will apply to him for payment.

Charles Bennett,
John Watts.

September 16. d3w

NOTICE.

The subscriber, administrator to the estate and effects of *Eugene Hanly*, deceased, requests all persons who have claims against the estate, to bring them forward, legally authenticated, for settlement; and those indebted will please to make immediate payment.

William Oxley.

August 14. d

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States for the fifth circuit in the Virginia district, pronounced at the May term, 1803, in behalf of ROBERT BIRD against *Joseph Watson* and *John Love*; will be sold to the highest bidder for ready money,

AN ESTATE or PLANTATION, in the county of Prince-William, called *Buckland*—and one in the county of Westmoreland, called *Chantilly*; for the purpose of raising the sum of twelve thousand dollars with interest thereon, to be computed after the rate of five per centum per annum, from the 10th day of November 1795; and the further sum of nine thousand four hundred and fifty four dollars and eighty eight cents, with like interest, to be computed from the 10th day of May, 1798.

The sale of the above-mentioned estates will be made on the premises; that of Buckland to take place on the 14th day of October next—from which only the sum of eight thousand three hundred and forty six dollars, with interest, at six per centum per annum, to be computed from the 25th day of July, 1797, and the expence of sale thereof is to be raised, and the residue from that called Chantilly, the sale of which will take place on the 16th day of the same month.

Benjamin Mosby, D. M.
F. R.
Joseph Scott, M. V. D.

September 5. dtf 14th Oct.

FOR SALE,

A few likely NEGROES.
For terms, apply to
BENJAMIN DULANY,
Who will offer at Public Sale, on the *first of November* next, at his plantation near the Falls Church,
All his Stock & Farming Utensils,
of every description,
On a credit of 6 months—the purchasers giving bond with good security for the payment.

September 5. dtf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the town of PROVIDENCE, having thought it expedient to postpone the Sale of the several LOTS in the said town, advertised for sale on *this day* until MONDAY the 21st day of October next—*Notice therefore is given*, That the said Trustees will, on that day, proceed to expose to PUBLIC SALE, for ready money, the several LOTS in the said town, agreeable to the act of assembly establishing the same.

Charles Little,
W. Payne,
Richard Fitzhugh,
H. Gunnel, jun.
Wm. Middleton,
Daniel McChichester,
Francis Coffer,
Daniel Lewis,
John C. Hunter.

MONDAY, the 9th day of August, 1805. } (29) dtf

Forty Dollars *Reward,*

For apprehending and securing in any gaol in the United States, so that I get him again,
Negro ABNER;
HE is a stout, strong, and active fellow; understands plantation business well and is a good shoemaker; he is about 32 years old, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; he has some old scars from a whip which he received seventeen years ago for running away; he has been my property ever since and I do not recollect that he has ever been corrected since, although often deserved it; he has a mother in Fauquier county, Virginia, the property of Mr. John Bronaught, and I have been informed he was seen on the road enquiring for said place, with a pass setting forth that he was a free man, and my name affixed to some of them, all of which are forgeries; and I will give a farther reward of Forty Dollars to any person that will inform me of the person or persons guilty of the forgery, provided they are convicted of the same. The above slave went off 28th July, 1805.

THOMAS WEST,

August 14. d

TUNIS CRAVEN

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
8 puncheons Jamaica Rum, of a superior quality.
15 puncheons, } New-England Rum,
30 barrels }
Which he will sell low, for cash or approved negotiable notes.

August 26. d

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

From French papers, received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser.

PARIS, July 31.

It is a picture of high importance to take a view of the present situation of France relatively to Russia, and of the menacing position of Russia with regard to the rest of Europe! An enlightened publicist has just thrown a great light upon this matter; but it may still be looked upon in some different points of view, when it will appear that the delays used in the negociations opened for peace, have only been occasioned by England, and for her own interest alone; that the pretended aggrandisement of France, which has served as a pretext for these delays, is a natural effect of the present position of Europe; and that, far from alarming the neighboring powers, this preponderance of France is become necessary to their interest and to their independence. Let us briefly examine these several questions.

The history of the two last centuries proves pretty clearly that England has never made war upon the Continent, but through an interest purely personal. It is only vulgar politicians who are the dupes of the pretexts with which the court of London has always sought to veil its ambitious pretensions: the independence of Europe is the usual protocol of the warlike messages of his Britannic Majesty; but it is well known that his aim is, to consecrate, to augment, and to perpetuate that maritime Empire which he thought himself arrived at without opposition. France has ever appeared the particular object of the hatred of England, because she is more able than the other states to resist her pretensions. As long as the Hollanders had powerful colonies, a flourishing trade, and a formidable navy, Holland was also the object of the same enmity. Spain was for a long time subject to it, and it is to the intrigues of England that she is to attribute the separation of the Kingdom of Portugal and the hereditary hatred which has since been kept up between the two nations. Austria herself was the object of her gloomy inquietude, when that power attempted last century to raise a navy and to create a trading company at Ostend.

England has adhered more particularly to her hatred against France, because France has held out against her with more determined resistance, because the national industry of France creates to her more dangerous rivals, because her situation among the powers of southern Europe, favors more strongly the developement of her opulence and of her industry. The least advantages that France has obtained either by victories or by treaties, have been considered as usurpations made over England. At the time of the succession of Spain, William would rather have beheld the crown of Spain, the Low-Countries, Italy and the Empire united upon the same head, than that the Grand-Son of Lewis XIV. should have ascended the throne of Spain. However, this was exposing Europe to see the Universal Monarchy of Charles V. renewed; and there had been an end to liberty, had France been defeated in that general war.

England has seen all the revolutions of the North without troubling herself about their effects or their consequences: she has beheld 10 millions of new subjects pass, from 1774 to 1795, under the dominion of Catharine II; she has seen provinces invaded, whole kingdoms usurped: it seemed that if all this was going forward a thousand leagues from Europe, and yet it was in the very midst of it that that power was insensibly rising, which is at this day so colossal, which at once menaces both Europe & Asia! However, the cession of a few maritime departments, which made a part of ancient France, has alarmed England more than so formidable an Empire: England has caused rivers of blood to be shed, for the purpose of ascertaining whether French men should remain united to France. Victory has decided the question.

It would be highly astonishing, that the union of Genoa to France should be the cause of a new continental war. It might in the first place be observed that no power upon earth has the right to interpose between the will of two independent nations that wish to unite themselves to each other. Were Sweden disposed at this day to acknowledge the Emperor of Russia, no other state could, without injustice, oppose a contract made between these two nations. Nobody ever thought of opposing the union of Ireland with England; it is an act absolutely free between states, and Russia has by far too much to gain by this system, to find fault with it.

Besides, no opposition was ever made to Genoa's putting herself under the protection of France, which she has been so often forced to implore. It is of little concern to Germany, to Russia, to all the other powers that Genoa should belong to France; since she adds nothing to her continental force. The first decree issued in Genoa by the Emperor of the French, established that there shall be no conscription there for the army. It is then merely with regard to the navy that Genoa is of any advantage to France; and even this advantage can only be made use of against England. Hence it is England alone that has any interest in preventing this union. Now all nations must wish that there should at length arise a people who, preserving their independence and the dignity of their navy, may restore to the others the liberty of their commerce and the honor of their insulted flags.

Now if it be examined what force and preponderance France should have for her own safety; for the defence of the rest of Europe, she will hardly be found sufficiently powerful.

She is the most ancient monarchy in Europe: at different periods she has had the preponderance, without having ever attempted to encroach on the general liberty; she has, on the contrary, often defended it against the incursions of barbarians: she shielded it from the monarchy of Charles the Fifth. She was more powerful under Charlemagne, she was as formidable under Lewis XIV. The weakness of a government is no prescription of forfeiture for the nation: when there appears a sovereign worthy of it and of his rank, he is bound to restore to his people the lustre they had lost under degenerate kings. This is what the emperor of the French has done.

The present situation of Europe, the changes effected in the other states had rendered the increase of France necessary. This subject has already been too clearly developed to need any further investigation. It suffices to observe that there is this difference between the power of France, and that of Russia, that France has natural bounds, and the other will acknowledge none; that France borders on all sides, upon the great states, upon which she neither can nor will make acquisitions unless a new war should again bring the political existence of nations into dispute, that France has religiously respected the territory of her allies, that she is arrived at the term at which she must naturally stop; that if she is powerful by her population, this population can scarcely augment, that she is by her nature a FIXED STATE making an independent member of the great European family, sufficiently potent to defend herself, but impotent to oppress.

Russia, whom the cabinet of London invokes in the name of the independence of other nations, is no doubt very far from affording them the same guarantee. Every step she proceeds is an advance towards universal empire. Her emperor more powerful in territory than all the monarchs of Europe, has only to leave it to time to render him also the most formidable in population. By a wise administration disembarrassed of foreign influence, by giving a free exercise to the industry of his people, he can make more real conquests than by devouring new provinces. Nothing seems more contrary to his interest, at the present moment, than a war which should dry up the scource of his population without aim, without any reasonable hope unless it be to prolong for some time the maritime empire of England.

There is nothing but the case of a war so strange, so hurtful to the interests of the emperor of Russia, that seem capable of delaying the progress of his enormous increase of power.

When one reflects indeed that it is not above an 100 years since Peter the Great came, at the head of a new and barbarous people, to take place among the powers of Europe, & when one examines the gigantic increase of his empire in so short a time, one must tremble at the idea of the fomidable pression with which the rest of the earth is menaced by Russia; and it is impossible not to repeat to one's self, that it was from the heart of that vast empire, that formerly issued those clouds of barbarians, who inundated and subdued almost every part of our hemisphere.

Europe is blind to the insensible progress of a power who finds no more enemies to vanquish around her, and who perhaps carrys her hopes very far. It is possible that the sharing of the Mediterranean, of the trade of the North and of Asia may for some time unite England and Russia. It belongs to the other powers involved in a double servitude, to foresee the dangers that menace them. It is no longer time to suffer ourselves to be dazzled by parcels of territory which might be offered to mask more important usurpations. The general interest requires that the great states of Europe should keep themselves closely united; they are in some measure bound to stand by each other. Universal monarchy cannot come from him whom nature has confined within just bounds; it is useful to the others that he is able to defend himself, to inspire some respect, to prevent the ruin of states menaced from afar, and to afford a counterpoise which the South of Europe has been long in need of, against the vast and devouring ambition of the North.

August 3.

By the late English papers it appears that the disquietudes renewed at London upon the destination of the combined fleet were not yet calmed; neither were the people more at ease, as to the co-operation of the continental powers with which the ministry flattered themselves. In France this incertitude has not influenced the price of stocks. Hence it may be concluded that either people do not believe a war will take place on the continent, or that they are in no dread of its results.

The suspension of the diplomatic relations between France and Russia may have given rise to incertitudes; but there is yet no plausible reason for doubting of the pacific dispositions of Austria, and until such reasons appears professed politicians may, we conceive adjourn their conjectures.—— Exagerated pretentions, self love, hurt or irritated by foreign provocations, may for a moment delude sovereigns like other men —but in the end they always yield to evident interest. It may then appear doubtful that Russia should again consent to sacrifice a fine army in a war from which she can reap no benefit unless indeed calculating the losses, she foresees they will diminish the power of Austria, she must always consider her as a neighbor with whom she must soon have to discuss more serious interests.

But supposing Russia to have hostile views does it follow that Austria must share them? This is a question no way difficult to solve.

A coalition between Russia and Austria against France, must be considered by every man who reflects upon the respective position of the three nations, as the most absurd and impolitic scheme that could be imagined. A league is natural between two nations, when they have a common interest to guide them, and equal benefits to expect. Here every thing being seperate, every thing unequal, they are essential seeds of dissolution.

Let Russia again send an army into Germany or Italy! the war would necessarily be carried on upon the territory of the emperor of Austria, his people alone would bear the load of it. Should it turn out to be successful jealousy must soon divide the chiefs of the two armies. The Russians would complain of making conquests for others; hence the distrust and discord of which the coalition of last war felt the fatal effects.——If on the contrary the war should *happen* to be unsuccessful, the Austrians would not fail to grow tired of haboring incommodious and useless guests, and the coalition would the more speedily be dissolved.

But it will be said Austria might give indemnities to Russia, towards the North and East. A sad policy indeed to give up empires to obtain a few petty provinces!

That there has long subsisted in the Russian cabinet a system to subdue successively the small independent nations situate between Russia and the Persian and Turkish dominions, events have sufficiently proved.

That that cabinet has even formed more serious designs with regard to the Ottoman Porte, cannot at this day be doubted. In this state of things, it is more important for Austria to retain France at the foot of the Alps, than to stop Russia at the northern extremity of the Black Sea?

It may be recollected, that when the Ottoman Empire was in its full splendor, Austria, forgetting all her quarrels with France, tho't only of supporting the barrier which she opposed to the progress of the Mussulmans.

However, at that period she was menaced only upon one point; she had only Hungary to defend; Poland was a powerful ally: all the Christian powers afforded her assistance. At the present day Russia shows herself more powerful and more dangerous; she is able to attack on every point. Where it true that she meditated the usurpation of the Ottoman empire, what indemnity could secure the Emperor of Austria? Throughout the whole of that vast monarchy there is only Servia, the Morea with Constantinople and the exclusive possession of the Dardanelles, that could afford him an equivalent. But can any body doubt that Servia, the theatre of the present seditions and anarchy, is on the point of imploring the protection of Russia? Who but knows that the sovereignty of the Seven Islands seems already to necessiate that of the Morea; and has not Constantinople been looked upon for this century past as a palace destined at some future day for the residence of the Russian Emperors?

Thus, in the supposition of their grandizement, we can see no reasonable compensation for Austria. It is her manifest interest than to guard against this extension with more precaution than she formerly took against that of the Ottoman power, to cide with the causes of the south rather than with that of the north. In this all the continental nations have the same wishes to form, viz. that the energy of the French government may communicate itself to the others; that Persia, and above all the Ottoman Porte, may assume civil and military manners more adapted to the defence of their liberty; that these powers, once independent, may form with those of Europe a family, in which the equilibrium of the political fortunes may henceforth not permit any of those revolutions which re-plunge nations into barbarism, and destroy for several centuries the benefits of civilization.

Advices from Corfu state that a Russian general there commands eight battalions of Albanese; and Maniots, all determined enemies to the Musselman name. These levies have excited great displeasure amongst the Turks of the Morea, and particularly of Ali Pacha. The Seraglio also is highly discontented with the mode of conduct adopted by Russia, but what can it do, weak as it is? Be silent, and thus perhaps receive the blow a little later.

[*Moniteur*]

By an imperial decree, the members of the Legion of Honor are to be augmented by 2000. The grand chancellor of the Legion is to present, before the first of Vendemaire next, to the nomination of his majesty the emperor and king, the 2000 new legionaries, who, for this time, are to be chosen from among the officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves in the war, and who have received at least one wound.

The Moniteur of Monday last published the sentences of the Military commission, which condemned to death on the 6th inst. Andre Laa, convicted of being a spy for the enemy and of being an accomplice with Dubuc and Roffelin. According to the report of the captain reporter, Laa was employed on board the Toulon Fleet when that place was evacuated by the English, he followed them to England, where he lived 11 years, and received £ 50. a year sterling from the government. On the 12th Nivose, year 12, he returned into France by Morlaix, in the false quality of prisoner of war, and on board a cartel. It is also in the same quality, and by the same way that Dubuc and Roffelin were afterwards sent from England to France. Laa who had set off from Morlaix, with a passport given under the false name of Michael, a cook, arrived in his country at Pau, procured a passport in his own name for Spain, and after having thus collected every information concerning the situation of the coasts from Morlaix to Corrunna, returned to England and gave an account of his mission. A short time after he quitted England a second time, and returned to France by way of Hamburg, after having had his passport revised by the French Plenipotentiary of Lower Saxony. The papers and confessions of the accused have proved that he was sent to Dubuc, by the English government for the purpose of engaging the latter to press the execution of the scheme which was the grand end of his journey.

In a letter dated the 14th of May, written by d'Imbert, and addressed to Dubuc, is the following phrase: "I intreat you to give him (to Laa) the most circumstantial details concerning the best and quickest means to attack the usurper." By this letter, d'Imbert informed Dubuc, that he had just sent him an emissary with some sympathetic ink. This emissary was denoted under the name of Michel. It is proved by the confession of the accused, that Michel is Andre Laa. He arrived at Paris on the morning after his accomplices had been condemned, and he was ignorant of their being arrested. He forwarded them the letters and phial, of sympathetic ink which he had brought with him, but the sentence against Dubuc and Rossolin burst on him like thunder. He hastened to take a place in the diligence but was soon arrested and condemned, and as we have already related suffered the punishment of his treason a few days since.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT there will be no market for Butcher's meat on Sunday, from this time 'till the first of May.
October 3. d3t

TO LET,
The *Store & Cellar* occupied by me
WM. OXLEY.
October 1.

that Servia, the theatre of
tions and anarchy, is on
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government may communi-
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f their liberty; that these
dependent, may form with
e a family, in which the
the political fortunes may
permit any of those revo-
e-plunge nations into bar-
stroy for several centuries
civilization.

Corfu state that a Russian
ommands eight battalions
d Maniots, all determined
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l by Russia, but what can
it is? Be silent, and thus
the blow a little later.

[*Moniteur*]

ial decree, the members of
Honor are to be augmented
grand chancellor of the Le-
at, before the first of Ven-
to the nomination of his
peror and king, the 2000
, who, for this time, are
m among the officers and
istinguished themselves in
who have received at least

of Monday last published the
lilitary commission, which con-
n the 6th inst. Andre Laa,
a spy for the enemy and of
ce with Dubuc and Rossetin.
report of the captain reporter,
d on board the Toulon Fleet
as evacuated by the English,
o England, where he lived 11
d £ 50. a year sterling from
On the 12th Nivose, year 12,
rance by Morlaix, in the false
of war, and on board a cartel.
me quality, and by the same
and Rossetin were afterwards
d to France. Laa who had set
, with a passport given under
f Michael, a cook, arrived in
u, procured a passport in his
n, and after having thus col-
nation concerning the situation
Morlaix to Corunna, return-
gave an account of his mission,
he quitted England a second
d to France by way of Ham-
had his passport revised by the
tiary of Lower Saxony. The
ons of the accused have proved
to Dubuc, by the English go-
urpose of engaging the latter
ion of the scheme which was
is journey.
d the 14th of May, written by
iessed to Dubuc, is the follow-
intreat you to give him (to
cumstantial details concerning
est means to attack the usurpa-
er, d'Imbert informed Dubuc,
nt him an emissary with some
This emissary was denoted un-
Michel. It is proved by the
ccused, that Michel is Andre
at Paris on the morning after
d been condemned, and he was
osing arrested. He forwarded
nd phial, of sympathetic ink
ught with him, but the sen-
uc and Rossolin burst on him
hastened to take a place in
vas soon arrested and condemn-
e already related suffered the
treason a few days since.

s hereby given,
re will be no market for
t on Sunday, from this
rst of May.
dgt

O LET,
Cellar occupied by me
WM. OXLEY.

SALEM, September 27.

Further accounts by captain Williams, from Leghorn.

Captain Williams informs us, that the extension of Bonaparte's authority in Italy which threatens to light up a new war upon the continent of Europe, appeared to be very mortifying to the people of that country. It was with great reluctance Genoa changed her flag for that of France; and though she was promised the enjoyment of her ancient laws, customs and usages yet on the change of government, they found themselves under a set of new officers from France & loaded with French duties, and every regulation adapted to the benefit of the *protecting* country.

Naples continued to be over-awed by the French, though they had not yet attempted to enter that kingdom; but it was said that continual contributions were the price of their forbearance, and that they threatened to invade it, the moment a British or Russian soldier set foot upon its shores. A British 74 gun ship was still in waiting to take off the King and his family the moment such an event should take place.

The British expedition under gen. Craig had arrived at Malta, where they seemed to be waiting to act according to the course of events. The Russians had also 30 or 40,000 men in the Seven Isles, and a number of ships of war in the bay of Naples.—It is these forces, probably, that check the French in their design on Naples, as their passage to that city would be short and easy, and they would no doubt proceed to oppose the French, should they make a movement towards it.

The naval force of the British in the Mediterranean, since lord Nelson left it to follow the track of the Toulon squadron, was very inconsiderable, the ship of the line that was lying at Naples, said to be the only one remaining in that sea.

The impression made by the American arms upon Tripoli seems not to have had its proper effect upon the Bey of Tunis, who is represented to be a resolute, determined fellow. It will be recollected that our squadron, while blockading Tripoli, took a Tunisian corsair with her two Neapolitan prizes, attempting to violate the blockade.

This the Bey has affected to consider as an aggression against him, and has continually demanded reparation from the U. States, or threatened them with war; and all attempts to settle the dispute have hitherto failed.

A few days before captain Williams left Leghorn, a letter was received there from an officer on board the Essex frigate, written to his friend, an American gentleman, at Leghorn, and dated at Messina, about the middle of July, stating that that frigate and a brig had just returned from Tunis, where they had been, by order of the Commodore, to demand of the Bey an unequivocal determination with respect to the relations of peace and friendship with the United States; and that his answer confirmed by the oath by his beard, was, that if the United States did not restore his corsair and her prizes in sixty days, he would make war upon them. This news excited alarm among the Americans at Leghorn; which was increased by an arrival of an imperial vessel from the Isle of Elbe, reporting that two Tunisian chebecks were there bound on a cruize. The Tunisian coast is extensive, and has many bays and harbors, so that a blockade could not be so effectual against that power as against Tripoli, and her opportunities of giving annoyance would be much greater. However, had the Bey been seriously determined on war, one would have thought he would have undertaken it, while we were engaged with the Tripolitans, when it must have divided and weakened our force.

The commerce of Venice, under the Austrian flag, has greatly revived, and recovered something of its ancient importance.

That of Russia with the Mediterranean, through the Black Sea, is also very great, and vast quantities of wheat are transported into Italy through that channel.

The condemnation of our vessels at Gibraltar, which were taken coming out of Cadiz, Captain Williams says, was much reprobated even by the British at that place. The vessels taken, had entered when there was no blockade, and was arrested in coming out.

The case of one, as stated, was peculiarly hard; she was in the first place taken by the Spaniards and carried into Cadiz, where the cargo was condemned as British property, and the freight paid the master in wine and salt; with these proceeds she was coming out of Cadiz, when she was taken by the British and sent into Gibraltar and there condemned vessel and cargo.

The conduct of the Spanish gun-boats in the gut of Gibraltar, towards Americans, continued to be extremely insulting and injurious. They board and plunder our vessels, and on the least opposition threaten the people with death. The master of the Java, of this port, was threatened, with a drawn cutlass at his throat. In short, from the many instances of this kind which are related, it seems as if they considered the expected war between Spain and America as already begun.

Indeed from the aggressions of the French and English, the unsettled accounts with Spain on the score of their old depredations, and the recent renewal of the same scenes, and the dispute with the Bey of Tunis, our commerce seems to be in a hazardous state, and to demand all the skill of our government to extricate it from the difficulties in which it is involved.

The last post from Naples before captain W. left Leghorn, brought the distressing tidings of a terrible earthquake which had destroyed a whole town in the neighborhood of that city, and by which two thousand persons were supposed to have perished; and that the signs of further shocks continued, so that the greatest consternation and alarm prevailed in Naples, and the inhabitants had crowded on board the shipping, from an apprehension that that city would be involved in the destruction; and the vessels, from the same apprehension, had tho't it prudent to haul off from the mole, and drop down into the bay, to be more safe from its effects.

BOSTON, September 27.

FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived the brig Shipwright, Doak, in 47 days from Bordeaux. Capt. Doak has politely furnished us with the following extract from his log book, respecting the

COMBINED FLEET.

On the 16th Aug. at 4, A. M. moderate clear weather, wind N. E. by E. descried a fleet bearing S. S. W. distance 4 leagues under easy sail—also a small ship bearing N. N. W. distance 2 1-2 leagues. A frigate and line of battle ship gave us chase at 9 A. M. in lat. 44 3 long. 13, 18, west—was boarded from the latter, and found them to be French; could not learn where they were from, nor their destination: after examining our papers, they ordered us to steer N. W. all day & night; the fleet was steering W. S. W. The small ship proved to be English, and from every appearance a Lisbon packet, homeward bound which they took and after stripping of sails, rigging, &c. set her on fire. The number of the fleet was *thirty-four*. 16th at 2 P. M. the ships to windward (five line of battle ships and a frigate, all under English colors) bore up to join the fleet. 18th at 9 P. M. was boarded by a Spanish privateer, treated politely, and informed, that the above mentioned fleet was from Corunna and Vigo—and the small ship, burnt, was an English Lisbon packet, bound home with much specie on board.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, October 4.

On the subject of the retreat of M. Novoziltzoff from Berlin, and which occasioned the fiery Notes of His Corsican Majesty of France and Italy, an able and authentic London paper has the following observations:

Upon the departure of M. Novoziltzoff three things suggest themselves; the probability of a war altogether, the period of its commencement, and the powers likely to be engaged. The first point may easily be dispatched. The language of the first Manifesto plainly shews that the insult offered to M. Markoff was never forgiven by Alexander, and that he had resolved by some means, either by negotiation or war, to resent it towards France. The existing disagreement between Russia and France, says the Manifesto, have placed insurmountable obstacles in the way of negociation for peace by a Russian minister. This language is as strong as a declaration of war; it disclaims even the desire of peace from a consciousness that insults have been offered which the sword can only avenge. The determination of Russia is fixed; and the spirit of Bonaparte, though it can sometimes grovel for its purpose, is too haughty and unbending to attempt propitiation, which is rejected by anticipation, and voted useless a priori.

The period in which the war will be commenced is a matter of doubt. Russia, though the most extensive power of the world, and indeed, almost a division of the globe in herself, has many advantages in contending with Southern Powers, of which remoteness is not the least. Austria and France have both larger standing armies than Russia, and soldiers already initiated, the one by victory, the other by defeat, into a system of tactics which Suwarrow despised, and the contempt of which produced his ruin. Moreover, the finances of both are greater than those of Russia, who, in the infancy of trade and taxation, cannot be expected to have that copious ness and regularity of supply which the economists of modern Europe, have derived from a long system of commerce and cultivation.

A Russian army, therefore, coming to the South must be in a great measure a subscription army; it must subsist on the sword and eat its way to the enemy. There is no doubt but England will be open handed with her subsidies; but to maintain a hundred thousand men in a month's march before they can even see the enemy, is what the prodigality of our present Minister can scarcely venture upon.

We fear Russia has credit for more power than she really possesses; we all remember, about fifteen years ago, when the firmness of Great Britain, Sweden and Prussia, compelled Catharine to relinquish Ockakow, and give peace to the Turks, whom she had already subdued to her hands; the former port indeed she acquired soon after, but the Ottoman Power, unpropped by European alliances, and in a period when the confusion of the Continent left to the Court of Petersburg any step it chose to pursue, has remained safe in the neighborhood of this great Power, who cannot be supposed to forbear an attack from motives of moderation or virtue.

Without Russia nothing can be done on the Continent to restrain France; but too sanguine expectations must not be raised; Austria is equally necessary to Great Britain, and must form the key stone of the alliance.

As to the commencement of the war, all are agreed that the present season is too far advanced; but this is no disadvantage; time must be given for preparation, and the months in which an army cannot march, may be employed in discipline and recruiting. Russia having resolved to go to war is a great thing gained; having quarrelled in a cause which she calls her own, she cannot mean to conduct the contest at our expence; she will do the best, and cannot send, for her own interest, an insufficient army to cope with France.

In regard to Austria, the alliance is chiefly made for her protection, and there is no other fear respecting her than that she may suffer from the first outset of the enemy, who will doubtless seize the opportunity of attack before allies can come to her assistance.

FROM THE UTICA PATRIOT.

We cannot but notice, with some astonishment, the following extraordinary paragraphs, which appeared in the "*Freeman's Journal*" of the 4th instant. This Journal is the official paper of governor M'Kean and his adherents; those *honest* patriots, who, heretofore, and till very lately, were the declared and open enemies of the federalists.

"The constitution of Pennsylvania (says the writer in the Journal) as ordained and established by the people themselves, was framed by men of *different political sentiments* selected and distinguished from their fellow-citizens, for *their wisdom and experience*. It was framed, signed, and recommended by the *ablest statesmen of the age*, before the *mushroom politicians* of the present day had arisen from their *original obscurity*. &c. &c."

This is indeed, gentlemen, a *precious confession*. You have without reserve, and in the most ample manner, paid that homage to the *talents* and *virtues* of the distinguished statesmen of your state to which they were justly entitled; but in doing this you have put the seal to your own infamy. *You* were the *first disturbers* of that political happiness and the destroyers of that greatness to which you seemed to be destined, from the wise institutions of your political fathers. It was you who first erected the altar of democracy, on which has been sacrificed every thing that was good and great in the state: and you yourselves have assisted as zealous high priests, with unhallowed passions, with demoniac fury, in bringing to this altar its devoted victims. You first opened the floodgates of political discord, and called to your aid the passions and prejudices of an ignorant populace.—It was you who gratuitously fed the rapacious jaws of a calumniating press, and administered to the support of a *wretch* who, by the confession of one of your party, you then knew to be a *villain*, of the "*first water*." It was from you this infamous reviler received countenance and support, when, with the spirit of an infernal, he was denouncing the great and good Washington, and loading him with unparalelled abuse. And it was you, gentlemen, who raised these *mushroom politicians*, as you are pleased to call them, from their *original obscurity*. You were the cause, and now, *unpitied the "most accursed effect"* of your present political evils. With what face then, can you make the following appeal—

"The Federalists, who, with their brethren throughout the union, have hitherto claimed the title of friends to the constitution, and profess to be its zealous and active advocates, have now a glorious opportunity, not only of helping to preserve it, and promoting the best interests of the country, but evincing their patriotism, and shewing to the world, that they are actuated by the principles which [illegible] ways professed, and that on [illegible] cal question, which involves in it not only the existence of the state, perhaps of the federal constitution, they are willing to sacrifice party prejudices, personal injuries, and *even what they may conceive just resentments*. They will disregard the advice and opinions of these narrow minded politicians and selfish patriots, who, actuated by private animosity towards the executive, arising from the loss of office, would sacrifice the constitution itself to gratify their resentment against him. That they will cheerfully unite with good men of different, and even opposite political sentiments, in *defence of this bulwark* of our rights, and save from destruction the *good work of their own hands*; which, if not worth exertion to preserve, was never worthy our acceptance."

"And *even what they may conceive just resentments?*" *just resentments!!* Yes gentlemen, when calumniated and abused, when persecuted and despised, when driven from power by the *vile arts* which you have practised, to deceive and mislead the people; when federalists with their country, are suffering incalculable evils, the consequence of your wicked machinations, they *have just resentments*; and were they actuated by the same spirit, which has driven you on in your career of *glory* they would leave you to perish as victims of your own wickedness and folly. But "that they will cheerfully unite with good men of different and opposite political sentiments *in defence of this bulwark of our rights the good work of their own hands*"——Ah! "there is the rub."

This consideration demands the serious attention of federalists. The political institutions of the country are the acknowledged bulwarks of THEIR hands, but how far they will be found to unite with *others* of *opposite political sentiments* in their *defence* we cannot say. They have ever been and they ever will be, in principle and practice the unceasing supporters of the constitution of our country, the *bulwark* of THEIR hands—they ever have been and ever will be the zealous advocates of order & good government; and they ever have been and ever will be the enemies of disorganizing demagogues, and their pernicious practices.

100 *DOLLARS REWARD!*

WHEREAS on the night of the 30 h ultimo, the house of the subscriber was forcibly entered by some unknown villains by means of a ladder and ropes, by which they entered the third story window in the rear of the house, entered the store and took therefrom, a Cheft, which they carried into the yard and there burst it open, and took out, a quantity of Money, mostly in Dollars, together with a Silver Watch, to which was affixed a Gold Chain, the Seal was cut glass of a blue color, with the letters WK on it, the maker's name, Thomas Robinson, London, the number of the Watch was 7358. Whoever will give information so as to lead to conviction, shall receive the above reward from

WM KEAN.

Alexa. October 4 d

AGUE & FEVER.

TO prevent an attack of these distressing complaints, which, from the late sudden change of weather has become very prevalent, a *free use of Dr.* STOUGHTON'S BITTERS *is recommended.*

This excellent Stomacic, when genuine, for a great number of years has been proved to be far superior to all advertised quack nostrums, in preventing an autumnal attack of the Ague. It possesses, in a great measure, the properties of the Jesuit's Bark, with this advantage, that it never causes a nausea or sickness, when properly administered, and the cost, very small.

These Bitters, truly prepared, are *sold at the store of* C. W. JANSON, *King street, near Washington street, Alexandria*; A Buck, Fredericksburg; Rapine, Conrad and Co. Capital Hill, Washington; and L. Labille, George Town.

October 4 eo3t

TAVERN AND OYSTER HOUSE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public that they have this day opened a *House of Entertainment*, at the corner of *Duke and Water streets*, and intend to keep a constant supply of THE BEST OYSTERS, and RELISHES of every description; they will also be constantly supplied with the choicest LIQUORS, of all kinds, and pledge themselves that no exertions will be wanting to render general satisfaction. They solicit a portion of that custom, which they trust they will be found deserving of.

Bogan & Shuck.

October 2. d6t

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Just received direct from the Patentees, and
FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST;
The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dysenteries, Billious Cholic, Costiveness, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem in which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarhœas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time, has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste.

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; *Or Cough Drops,*

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the *lungs*. Its merits stands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials; Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogsheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made ot those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen

March 27. zaw

Cork Soal BOOTS & SHOES.

M. & J. JANNEY,

AT their BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY, *Prince Street*, next door to the POST-OFFICE, make *Cork Soal Boots & Shoes*, on the most approved plan; which will exclude all dampness from the feet—experience teaches, that they are of infinite service to those persons who are subject to *Rheumatic and Pluritic diseases*, which are generally occasioned by the feet be coming wet and cold.

10th month 2d. eo

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *George Hoke*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased—ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of February next, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. Given under my hand, this 19th day of August, 1805.

Ann Hoke, *Administratrix,*
By James Anderson, her Attorney.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment as above. 2aw2m

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Robert Brown*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 3d day of November next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. Given under my hand, this 3d day of August, 1805.

DIXON BRITTINGHAM, *Adm'r.*
August 3. 2aw2m

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator.

FOR SALE,

Or to Let, for a Term of Years, or on Ground-Rent for ever,

Four valuable Lots, on the south side of King-street, between Fayette and Henry streets; each lot fronting 20 eet on King street, and running back 100 feet to a 12 feet alley.—The situation of this property is such (being in one of the most thriving parts of the town) as to make the possession of it very desirable to any person having money to purchase, more especially to dealers in country produce.

Also, for Sale,

A House and Lot, on the south side of King street, near Washington street, and opposite the store of Mr. James Bacon. This situation is equal to any in town for business.

Likewise to Let, for the term of ten years,

An half-acre Lot on Duke and Pitt streets, most eligibly situated for a Garden or Clover Lot, for which purpose *only* it would be rented. As manure has been thrown up in heaps upon it for several years the ground cannot but be as rich as could be wished. For terms apply to Mr. *James Bacon*, on King, near Washington street, or to the subscriber, at Notley Hall opposite to Alexandria.

Thos. L. Washington.

N. B. To Hire by the month,
A very likely active BOY,

About 15 years old, who has from a child been accustomed to wait in the house, provided immediate application is made as above.

May 3. eo

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia for the county of Alexandria, will be sold at Public Auction, for ready money, on the 26th day of October next on the premises—

A HOUSE & LOT, with the Appurtenances, in the town of Alexandria,

Late the property and place of residence of JOSEPH CAREY, deceased.

The property will be sold free from any incumbrance, and the title will be conveyed by the Marshal to the purchaser, under the direction of the Court.

Daniel C. Brent,
Marshal, District of Columbia.

Marshal's Office Alexandria,
12th Aug. 1805 zawts.

St. Vincents Rum,
Muscovado Sugar, and
Spanish Hides,
FOR SALE BY
Benjamin Shreve, jun.
August 5. d

Jamaica Rum for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A few puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Rum.

James Sanderson.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Charles county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Enoch Magruder Lyles*, late of the county last aforesaid, deceased, with a copy of the deceased's will annexed: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of March next, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of September, 1805.

William H. Lyles, *Adm'r.*

N. B. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator.

September 5. 2aw2m

☞ *EDUCATION.*

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and Employers, for their patronage and past favors; and respectfully begs leave to inform them and the inhabitants of Alexandria, that he will commence an *Evening School* on Monday the 16th of September. Those who are disposed to favor him with their scholars, are desired to make speedy application, as he will take but a small number. Particular attention will be paid to the English Grammar, surveying, theorical and practical part, if requested—Navigation, the use of the Globes, or any of the different branches of the Mathematics.

William Slade.

Prince-street Academy,
August 31. d4t2aw

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, of the county of Alexandria in the District of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the estate of *William Wools*, late of the aforesaid county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 6th day of February next, they may otherwise be by law excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 5th day of August, 1805.

Ann Wools, *Adm'x.*
Archibald M'Clesh, *Adm'r.*
August 6 2aw2m

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE RECEIVED,

A considerable addition to their stock, forming an extensive assortment of the best articles in their line of business.

—THEY HAVE FOR SALE—

Madeira,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga and
Port,
} *Wines of the first quality and in fine order.*

St. Estephe Medoc Claret, in cases of one and two dozen, Cognac Brandy, old Peach do. Jamaica and Antigua Rum, very old Jamaica Spirit, for family use, Continental Rum, 70 barrels Pennsylvania Rye Whiskey, old Irish Whiskey, Molasses.

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson Skin
Souchong
} TEAS, *carefully chosen of the freshest and best qualities for family use.*

Philadelphia and Alexandria loaf and lump Sugars, Muscovado Sugars, Coffee, Tennessee and Upland Georgia Cotton, Rice, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pepper, Pimento, race and ground Ginger, Mustard, pearl Barley, Starch, Fig Blue, Flotant & Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Bees Wax, Hunter's pipes in boxes, Snuff in bladders and bottles, wrapping Paper, Havanna Segars, British Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Bar Lead, refined Saltpetre, Brimstone, Allum, Chalk, Soap, Mould and Dipt Candles, Demijohns, &c.

Mandeville & Jamesson.

FOR SALE,

100 barrels prime Beef,
60 do. Pork,
5 hhds. and bbls. continental Rum,
4 hhds. Molasses,
2 butts real Holland Gin,
12 casks black eyed Peas,
300 sacks Liverpool fine Salt,
20 boxes Raisins,
1 half pipe and 2 qr. casks London Particular Madeira,
6000 lbs. Coffee,
8 cases felt Hats assorted, suitable to the St. Domingo Market,
50 barrels prime Herrings.

WILLIAM HODGSON.
July 30. d

Leonard-Town Races.

THE *Leonard-Town Jockey Club* RACES, are the 15th and 16th of October next.—The first day's is for FORTY GUINEAS, and the second for TWENTY GUINEAS, agreeable to the rules of said club.

By order,
E. J. MILLARD. *Sec'y.*
August 26. 2aw7t

For Freight or Charter,

THE SCHOONER
MARY,
Burthen four hundred barrels, will go in presence to South Carolina. For further information apply to the Captain on board, lying at *Merchants' Wharf.*

Joseph D. Broadbrook.
October 3. 3it

FOR SALE.

Eight cases low priced FELT HATS,
One box IRISH LINENS, real Colrains,
Ninety barrels BEEF,
Two pipes HOLLAND GIN,
One half pipe } LONDON PAR.
Two qr. do. } TICULAR MADEIRA,
And a few Sacks of
Liverpool STOVED SALT.

William Hodgson.
October 2. d

BUTTER FOR SALE.

The Subscribers have just received and offer for Sale, at their store in King street,

About 1500 lbs. of excellent fresh BUTTER, in small firkins, suitable for family use.

ANDERSON & PERRY.
October 1. d3t

GREAT BARGAINS.

The heirs of colonel Charles Beatty, to free themselves from the debts of the estate, WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, at Holtzman's tavern in George Town, *on Thursday the 26th December next*, and continue from day to day until all is sold, upwards of

One hundred Lots in George Town,

AND its additions, many of them the best situations, and several well improved and under good rent.

Also—the whole of the Water property which belonged to the deceased, including the very elegant two story brick houses wherein we reside, and the various buildings attached to them, with the Wharf and Ware-Houses in front—some of the lots are under ground rent of two dollars the front foot. The two dwelling houses alone with the kitchens, stables, &c. cost upwards of 17,000 dollars—the wharf and warehouse are under good rent, as is also the Ferry from the wharf.

Also—608 dollars yearly ground rents, all well secured.

Also—lot 7 sq. 79, and lots 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, sq 569 in the city of Washington.

Also—the following Lands in the vicinity of this town, and near to Tennally Town and Rock Creek, viz the Vale 403½ acres, Dry Meadow 34 acres, Good Fellowship 21 acres, Mount Airy 59¼ acres, and part of Mount Airy 5 acres, well watered and timbered, and affording handsome situations for country seats.

Also—Below Amsterdam, 12½ acres, embracing the Canal below the Little Falls, and offering great advantages in water works and stone quarries.

Also—Burn's Neglect 81 acres, lying in the City of Washington, embracing a part of the President's square; this tract is in dispute although a patent right, and

Also—Prospect 167½ acres, on the north of and adjoining the line of the City; of this tract as a situation for an independant gentleman enough cannot be said; it commands a full view of the whole and entire city, of George Town and its additions, of Alexandria, of Blandensburgh, of the Potomac and the Eastern Branch; the soil is however considerably injured by constant tillage, but could easily be reclaimed by manure, plaister, and rest. Taxes of every kind on all the said property are fully paid up to include 1805.

We will treat with any person for any of the property at private sale; judgment creditors of the deceased, and also against him where bound for our brother Thomas J. Beatty, will have a decided preference; and they are respectfully invited to attend, as are all other creditors, to whom all possible justice shall be done consistently with legal obligation and the nature of the claims.

Terms of sale will be cash for all sums under 50 dollars; between 50 and 150, six, twelve and eighteen months; between 250 and 500, nine, eighteen and twenty-four months; from 500 to 1000, ten, twenty and thirty months, and all sums over 1000 dollars, twelve, twenty-four and thirty-six months; all on interest with approved security, or endorsers. Ample discount will be allowed for cash payments at any interval. Good deeds will be given on payment of the purchase money free of Dower.

The rapid improvement and growing value of Georgetown strongly incite purchasers of property at this time.

John M. Beatty,
Chas. A. Beatty.

Georgetown, District of Columbia, September 28. } 12aw4w

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